YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Age, Sex and Type of Dwelling
Census 2016

2016

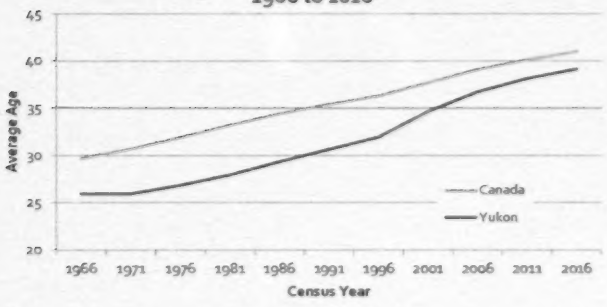
Highlights

- In 2016, the average age of Yukoners was 39.1 years, which is 1.9 years younger than the national average of 41.0 years.
- Yukon's male to female ratio in 2016 increased by 1, compared to the 2011 Census, to 102 males per 100 females.
- Single-detached houses were the most common type of occupied private dwelling in Yukon, representing 61.9% of all dwellings.
- In 2016, 700 Yukoners lived in 105 collective dwellings, 57.9% of which were males, and 42.1% were females.

In May 2016, Statistics Canada conducted the 2016 Census of Population to count people according to their usual place of residence as of May 10, 2016, and to collect other relevant information. The first set of results with population (not adjusted for under-coverage) and dwelling counts were released on February 8, 2017, while the second set of results with age, sex and dwelling type were released on May 3, 2017.

For Yukon, the census results are grouped into 36 census subdivisions (CSDs). The CSDs represent municipalities as determined by provincial/territorial legislation or areas treated as municipal equivalents for statistical purposes (e.g., Settlements and unorganized territories).

Average Age of the Population, Canada and Yukon 1966 to 2016



The average age of Yukoners in 2016 was 39.1 years, an increase of 1.0 year from the 2011 Census (38.1). Yukon was tied for fourth-lowest average age with Saskatchewan at 39.1 years; the youngest average age was in Nunavut (27.7 years) followed by Northwest Territories at 34.9 years and Alberta at 37.8years. The population of Newfoundland and Labrador had the highest average age at 43.7 years.

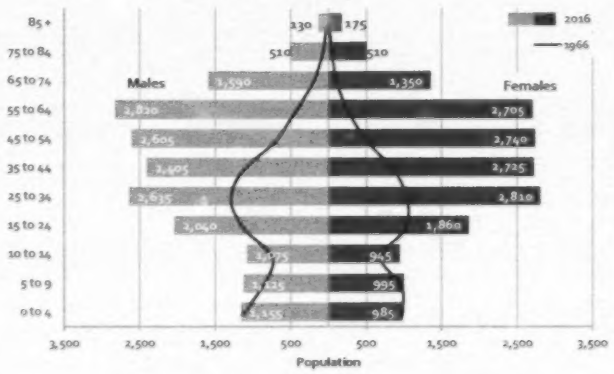
The average age of Yukon's population increased 13.2 years over the last 50 years, from 25.9 years in 1966 to 39.1 years in 2016. Nationally, the average age increased 11.3 years to 41.0 years over the same period.

Comparing the 2016 Census to 2011, the number of seniors in Yukon (age 65+) grew by 1,165, or 37.7%, between 2011 and 2016. This was the highest percentage increase of any province or territory for this age group.

The largest decline was in the 15-24 years and 45-54 years age groups, both of which decreased 12.2% from 2011 to 2016.

Yukon's male to female ratio increased by 1, compared to the 2011 Census, to 102 males per 100 females.

Population Distribution by Age Group and Sex, Yukon, 2016 and 1966



Other Census Information

- Statistics Canada's Census Profile of Yukon, including Whitehorse and other census subdivisions: http://bit.ly/2kcQWuC
- GeoSearch - an interactive tool which helps locate and relate census data to geographic areas: http://bit.ly/2lB2eXd

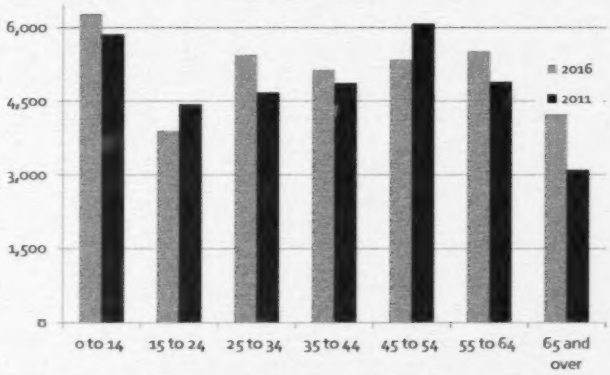
Population by Age Group, Yukon, 2016

The overall dependency ratio in Yukon for 2016 was at 42 per 100 working age persons, this is an increase of 6 compared to 2011 at 36 per 100 working age people.

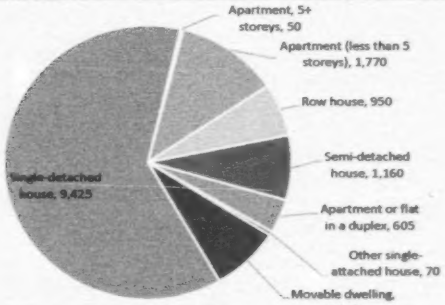
The dependency ratio is the ratio of those typically not in the labour force (population aged 0-14 years and 65 years and over) to the working age population (15 to 64 years). The higher the dependency ratio is, the greater the reliance on the working age population to maintain the upbringing and pensions of the economically dependent.

The number of children in Yukon (age 0-14) grew by 415, or 7.1%, between 2011 and 2016. In 2016, children as a proportion of Yukon's total population was 17.5% compared to 17.3% in 2011. The working-age population (age 15-64) continues to be the largest proportion of Yukon's population at 70.6% compared to 73.6% in 2011.

Percentage of Total Population by Age Group, Yukon, 2016 and 2011



Type of Dwellings, Yukon, 2016,


Apartment, 5+ storeys, 50
Apartment (less than 5 storeys), 1,770
Row house, 950
Semi-detached house, 1,160
Apartment or flat in a duplex, 605
Other single-attached house, 70
Movable dwelling, 1,180
Single-detached house, 9,425

Almost all Yukoners (35,810 or 98.0%) were living in private dwellings, while the remaining 700, or 2.0%, were living in collective dwellings in 2016. The most common type of the 15,215 private dwellings occupied by usual residents in Yukon in 2016, was single-detached house (61.9%), a decrease of 3.0 percentage points from 2011. The second most common type of dwelling was apartment buildings with less than five storeys, accounting for 11.6%, followed by movable dwellings* at 7.8%.

*The category 'Movable dwelling' includes mobile homes and other movable dwellings such as houseboats, recreational vehicles and railroad cars

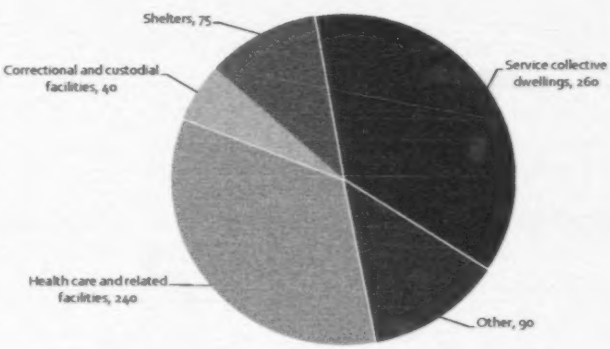
Collective Dwellings

In 2016, 700 Yukoners lived in 105 collective dwellings, 57.9% of which were males, and 42.1% were females.

Between the 2011 and 2016 Censuses, the number of collective dwellings in Yukon increased by 20, or 23.5% to 105. Over the same period, the proportion of Yukon population living in collective dwellings has remained relatively stable, increasing 0.4 percentage points, from 1.6% of the total population in 2011 to 2.0% in 2016.

Over one-third (37.1%) of the population living in collective dwellings stayed in serviced collective dwellings (includes lodging and rooming houses, hotels, motels and other establishments with temporary accommodation services, and other service collective dwellings, such as school residences and campgrounds).

Population in Collective Dwellings, Yukon, 2016



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